

# ITER & CODAC Core System Status Update

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ITER Organization



*Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the ITER Organization.*

- Overview and Status
  - Architecture, Networks, Infrastructure
  - Standardization: Specification, Hardware, Software, Support
  - Central Systems and Applications
- Challenge 1: Control with no Building
  - Integration Schedule
  - Mitigation of Controls Building Delay
- Challenge 2: Scale
  - Example: Nuclear Safety
  - Example: Cubicles (19” racks) and Buildings

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Update

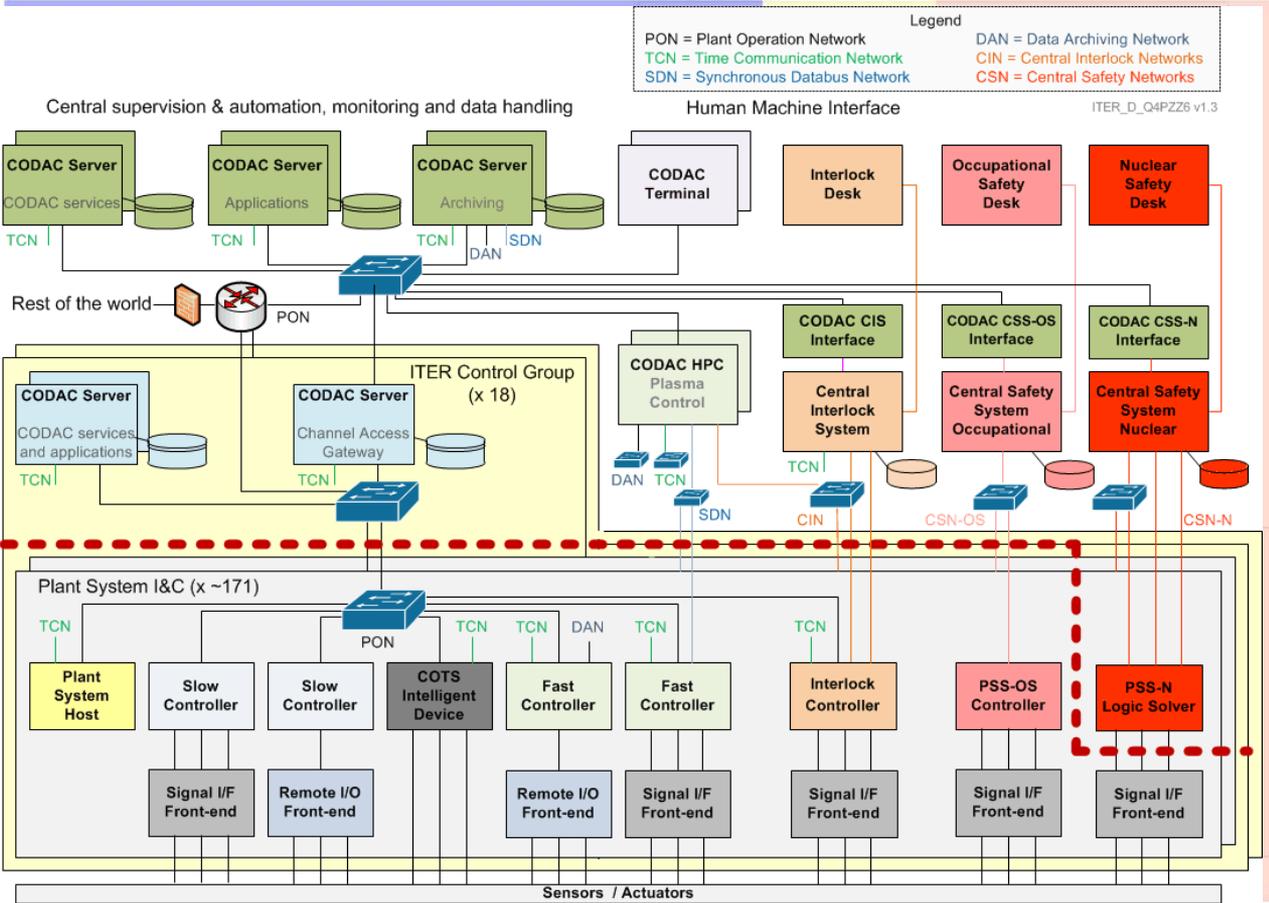
# OVERVIEW AND STATUS

# High Level Requirements

**The ITER control system**  
performs the  
**functional integration of the ITER plant**  
and  
**enables integrated and automated operation**

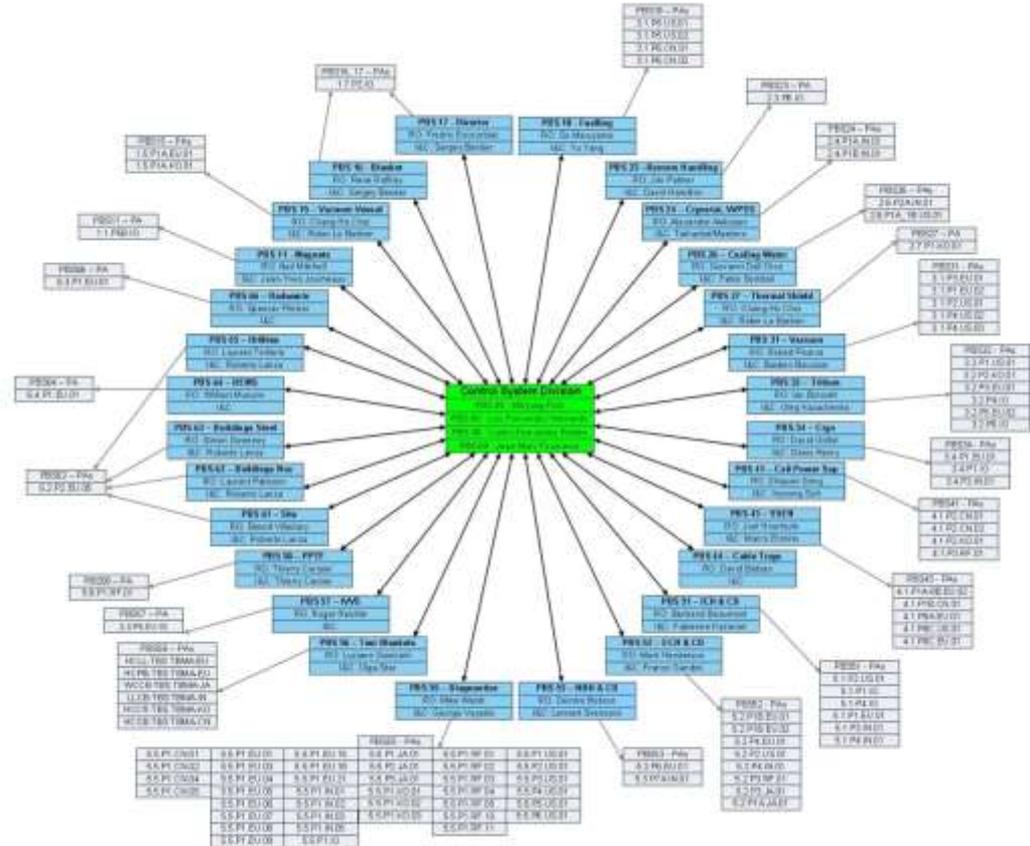


# Architecture





- 171 local Control Systems (so-called Plant Systems I&C) scattered and supplied by 101 Procurement Arrangements covering 28 PBS



**Challenge:  
Integration**

# Standardization

- Documentation – Plant Control Design Handbook (PCDH)
  - Specifications, guidelines, catalogues
- Hardware
  - cubicles, controllers, input/output, network interfaces
- Software (common open source framework)
  - CODAC Core System
- Instrumentation & Control Integration Kit
  - Distributed for free to all plant system I&C

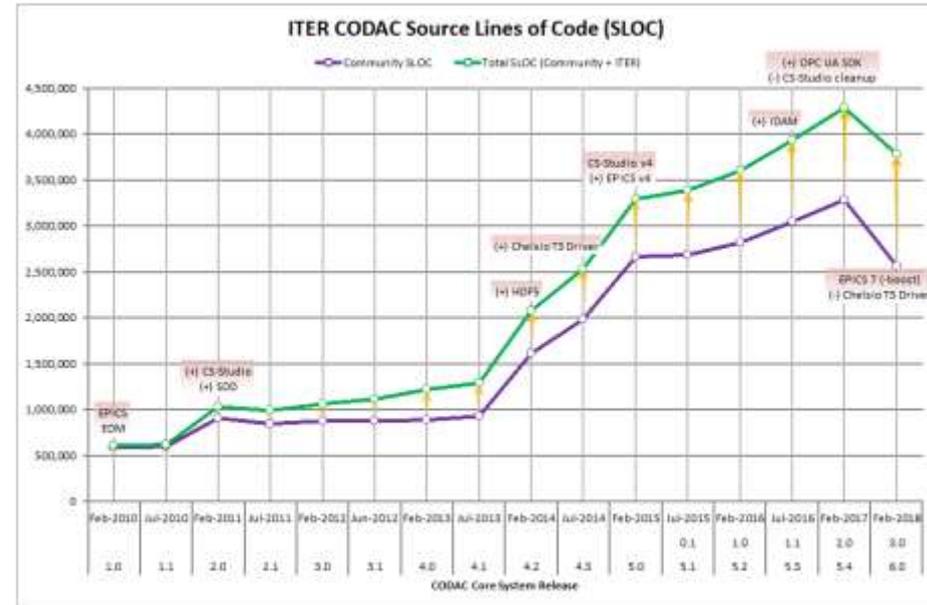


# CODAC Core System

The base software for ITER Control System released once or twice per year and providing common services like:

- Communication
- Configuration
- Human Machine Interface
- Archiving
- Alarming
- Input/output device drivers
- ....

Infra	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
RHEL 6.3 MRG-R 2.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	Support						
RHEL 6.5 MRG-R 2.5 EPICS 3.15					5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	Support	
RHEL 7.x EPICS 3.16							6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	



# CODAC Core System

Distributed to all plant system suppliers

- 154 instances at 63 organizations

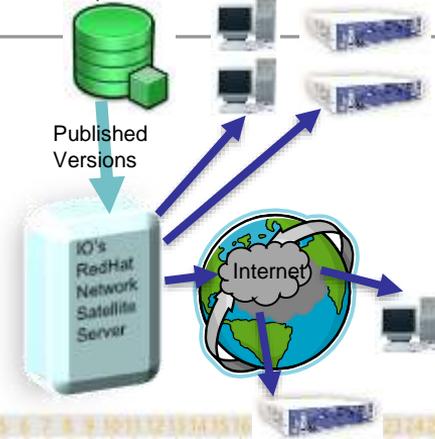
Maintained and upgraded throughout ITER lifetime



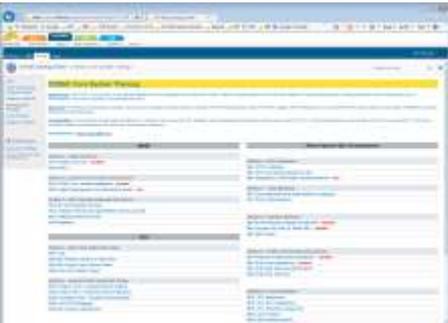
Supported by

- [CCS Hands-On workshop](#) at IO and DA premises
- [CCS Training](#) in IO On-Line Learning Center
- Help-desk : [codac-support@iter.org](mailto:codac-support@iter.org)

Development & Tests



- |  |                                       |                                     |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. IPPN-IST: Lisboa, Portugal                    | 23. EICSYS: Hamburg, Germany          | 44. Daejeon: Shin'ang, Korea        |
| 2. CIEMAT: Madrid, Spain                         | 24. MP-IPP: Garching, Germany         | 45. MTR: Daejeon, Korea             |
| 3. UPM: Madrid, Spain                            | 25. DIMCS-TUL: Lodz, Poland           | 46. KSTAR: Daejeon, Korea           |
| 4. GMV: Madrid, Spain                            | 26. Wigner RCP: Budapest, Hungary     | 47. KAERI: Daejeon, Korea           |
| 5. Proton: Badajoz, Spain                        | 27. INFN-LNL: Legnaro, Italy          | 48. JFMR: Chubu, Japan              |
| 6. FAE: Barcelona, Spain                         | 28. Consorzio RFX: Padova, Italy      | 49. JAEA: Tokaimura, Japan          |
| 7. GTD: Barcelona, Spain                         | 29. ENEA Brasimone: Brasimone, Italy  | 50. A-Tech: Tokaimura, Japan        |
| 8. CCFE: Abingdon, UK                            | 30. INFN Frascati: Frascati, Italy    | 51. Toshiba: Yokohama, Japan        |
| 9. Teseo: Abingdon, UK                           | 31. Vitec: Rome, Italy                | 52. NIFS: Tokai, Japan              |
| 10. Oxford Technologies: Abingdon, UK            | 32. Cosylab: Ljubljana, Slovenia      | 53. MPE: Kobe, Japan                |
| 11. Arsadis: London, UK                          | 33. NIEEA: Saint Petersburg, Russia   | 54. IPP: Hefei, China               |
| 12. CEA Saclay: Saclay, France                   | 34. ICFE-RF: Saint Petersburg, Russia | 55. RRIE: Anshan, China             |
| 13. NE France: Nanterre, France                  | 35. ITER-Russia: Moscow, Russia       | 56. ITER-China: Suzhou, China       |
| 14. ECRIN: Paris, France                         | 36. MIT: Cambridge, USA               | 57. HUST: Wuhan, China              |
| 15. EADS: Paris, France                          | 37. Caracciolo LLC: Ann Arbor, USA    | 58. SWIP: Chengde, China            |
| 16. ITER IO: Cadarache, France                   | 38. PPPL: Princeton, USA              | 59. ITER-India: Gandhinagar, India  |
| 17. CEA Cadarache: Cadarache, France             | 39. HDI Group: Champaign, USA         | 60. OGP: Ahmedabad, India           |
| 18. Bertin Technologies: Aix-en-Provence, France | 40. ITER-US: Oak Ridge, USA           | 61. TCS: Pune, India                |
| 19. Intermodalis: Leuven, Belgium                | 41. General Atomics: San Diego, USA   | 62. TCS: Pune, India                |
| 20. ITER-NL: Enshoven, Netherlands               | 42. nRance: Lynchburg, USA            | 63. Stemsis India: Thane, India     |
| 21. ESS: Lund, Sweden                            | 43. MOSES: Seoul, Korea               | 64. Atermis India: Bangalore, India |
| 22. FIAT: Bonn, Germany                          |                                       |                                     |



# Human Machine Interface Standardization

- Plant System operator workstation: 3 screens, 1 keyboard/mouse
  - Ultra high definition resolution  
3840 x 2160 (4K) at 60Hz
  - 24 inches
  - Aspect ratio of 16:9



# CODAC Operation Applications

CODAC Operation Applications are ITER dedicated software packages deployed on dedicated central servers

## 1. Preparation

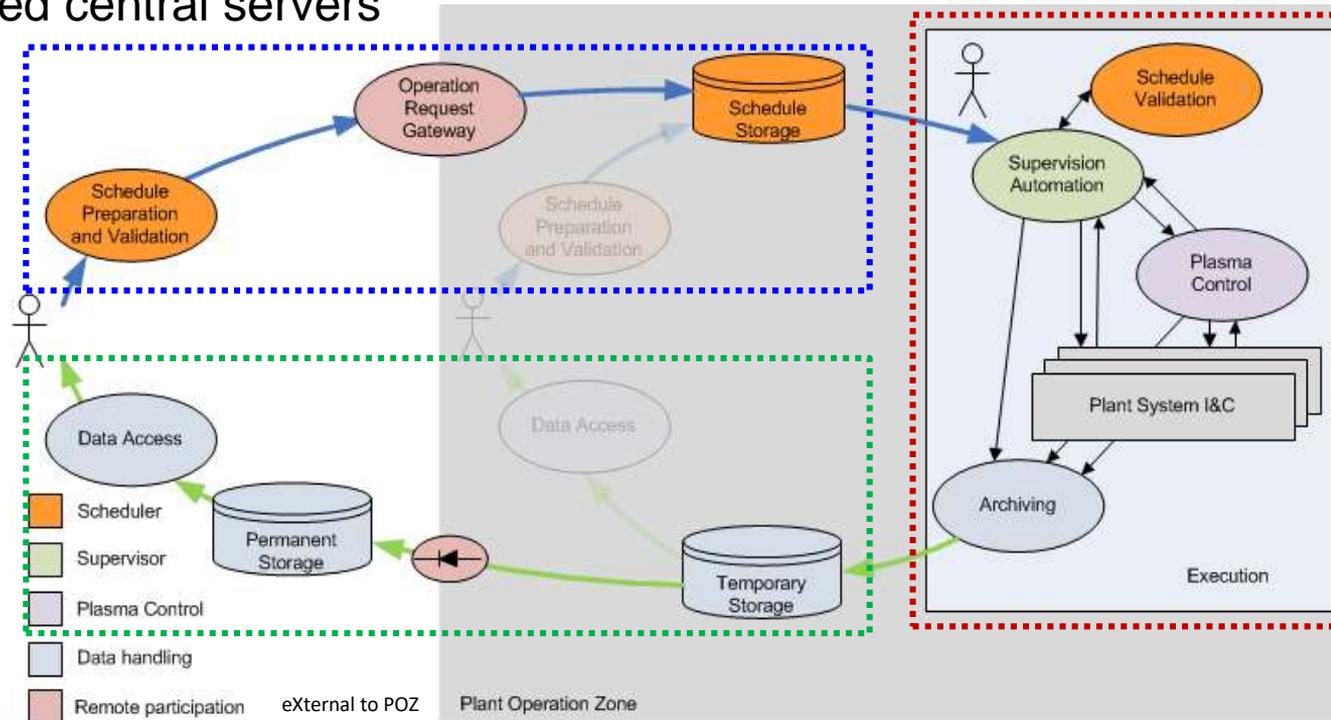
Scheduling (PSPS)  
Gateway (ORG)

## 2. Execution

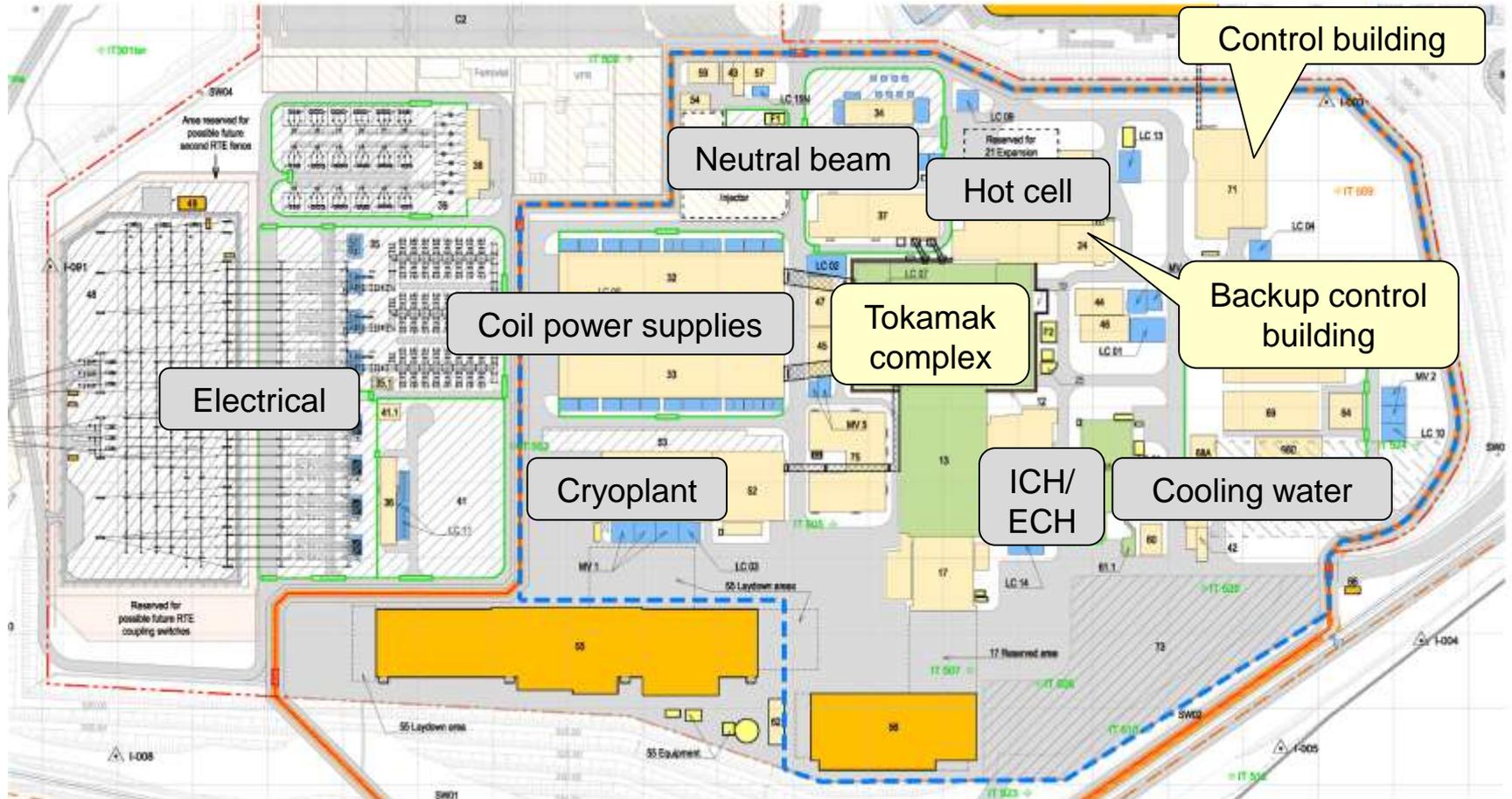
Control (PCS)  
Supervision (SUP)

## 3. Analysis

Data handling  
Data access



# Infrastructure



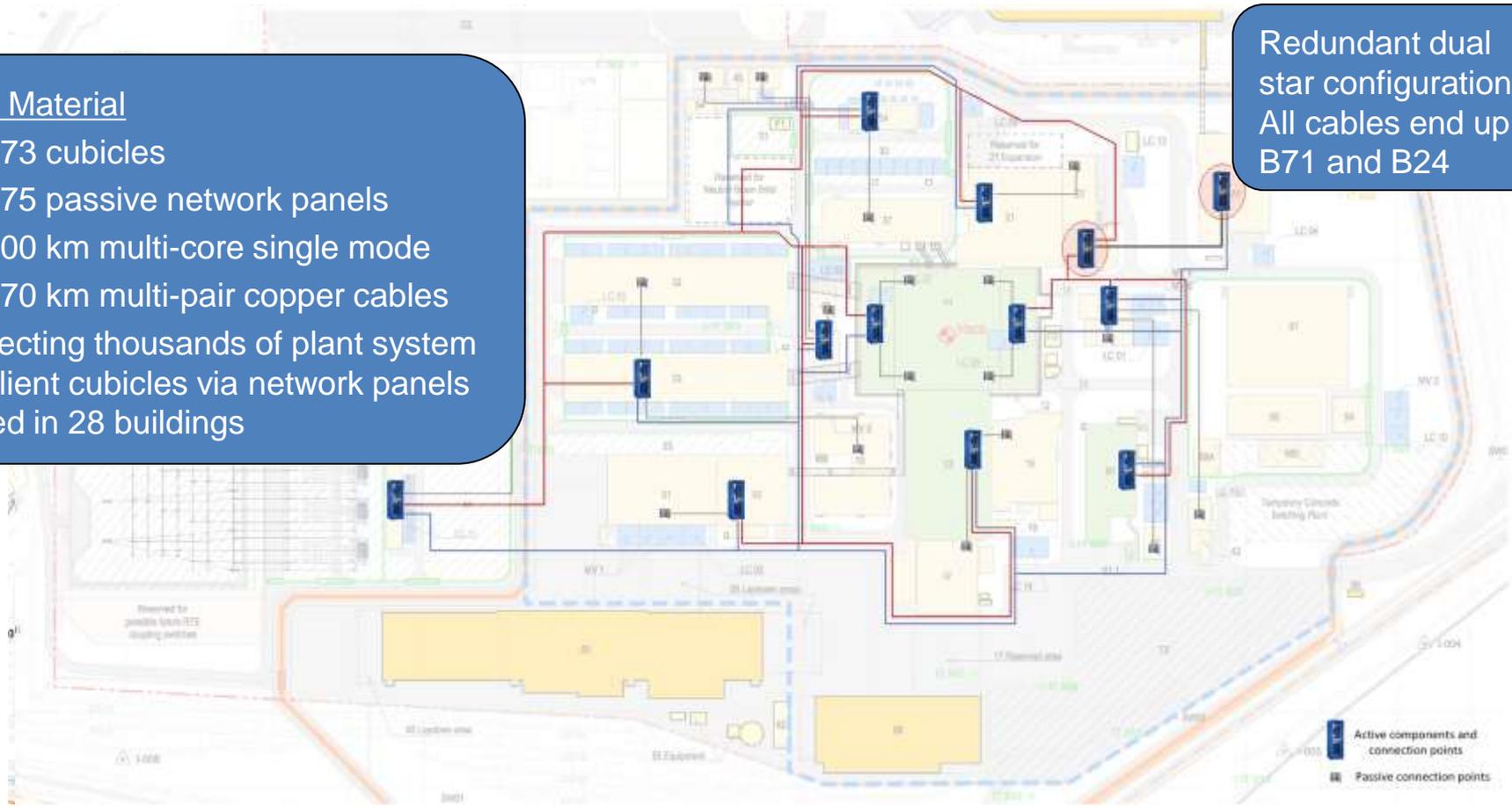
# Infrastructure

## Bill of Material

- 173 cubicles
- 175 passive network panels
- 300 km multi-core single mode
- 170 km multi-pair copper cables

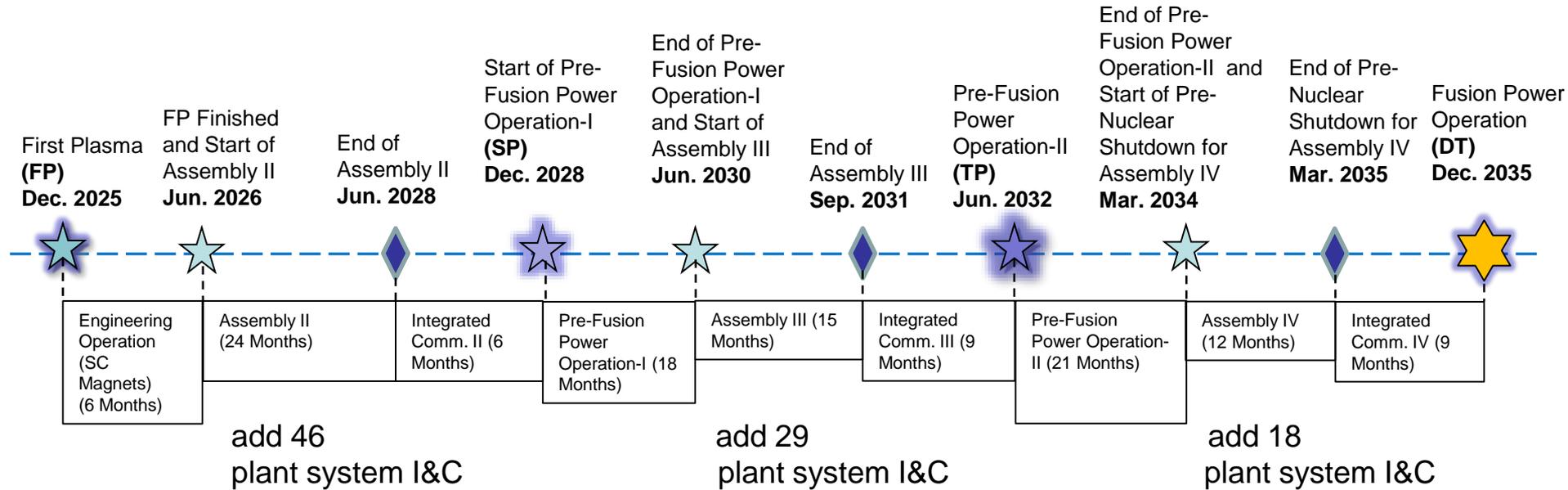
Connecting thousands of plant system I&C client cubicles via network panels located in 28 buildings

Redundant dual star configuration  
All cables end up in B71 and B24



# Schedule

ITER 2016 baseline approved by ITER Council in November 2016  
Underpinned with detailed resource loading  
Staged approach

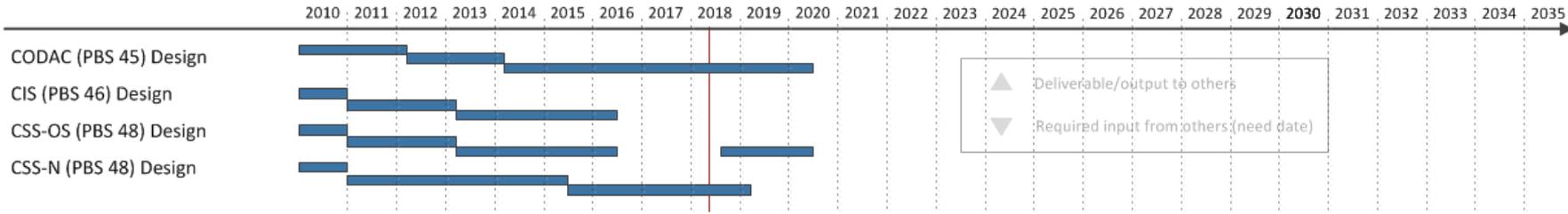


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Challenge 1

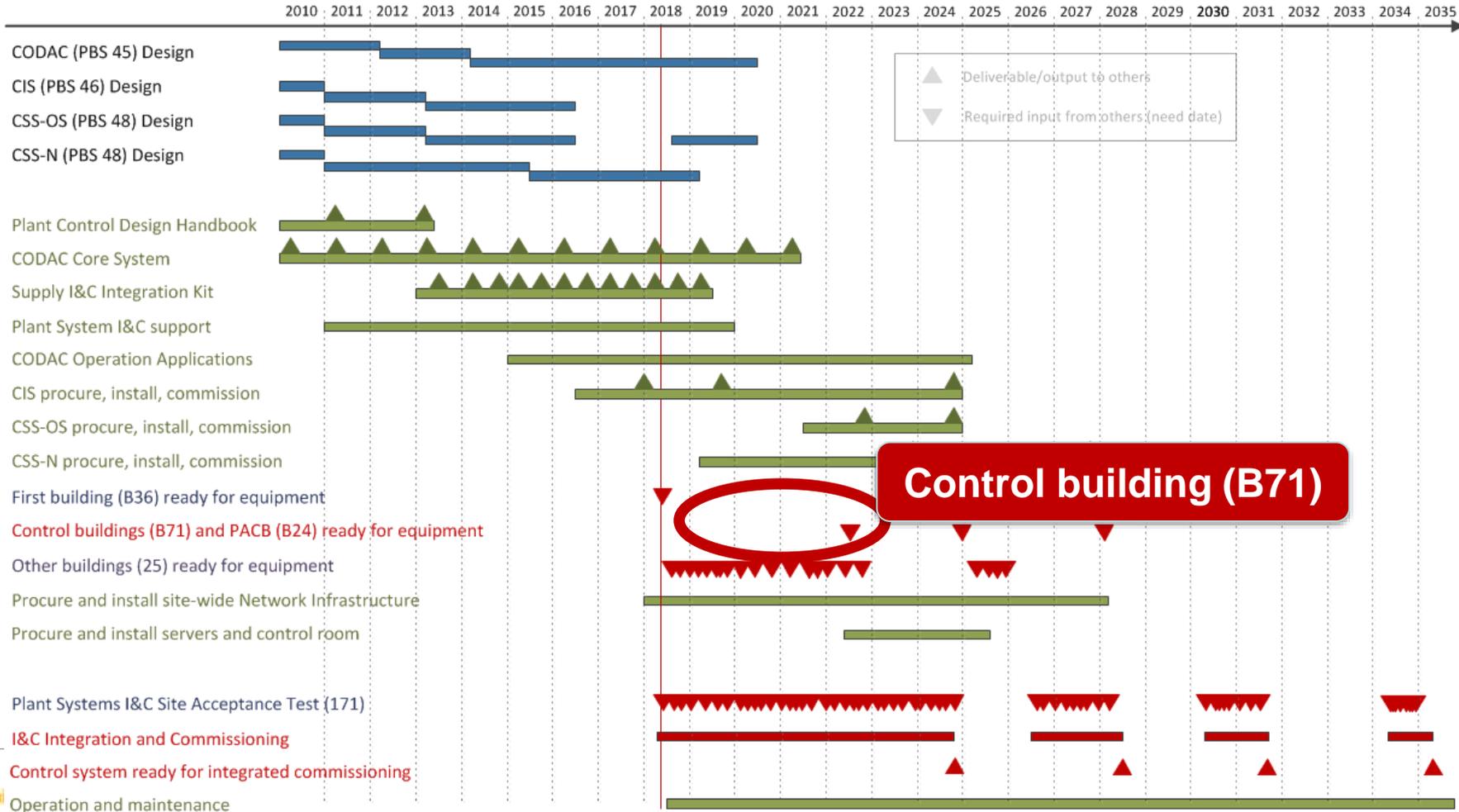
# CONTROL WITH NO BUILDING

# Schedule



Design of central control systems almost complete

# Schedule



# Mitigation – Temporary Control Rooms

## Requirements

- The central infrastructure and services must be available soon
- Human Machine Interfaces must be provided for plant system I&C integration
- Migration of all plant systems I&C control to B71 must be achieved within 18 months

## Implementation

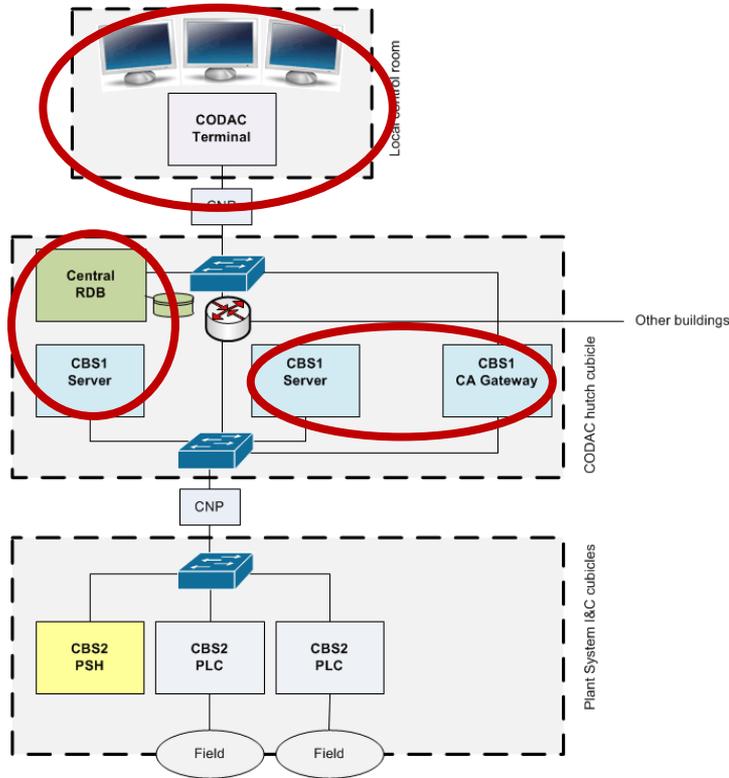
- Create temporary local autonomous “islands” in strategic buildings, providing central services and Human Machine Interfaces
- Connect islands with temporary cables to provide inter building connectivity
- Maximize emulation of final system to simplify migration to B71

# Temporary Control Rooms – Functions

The following functions are provided as services to the plant systems:

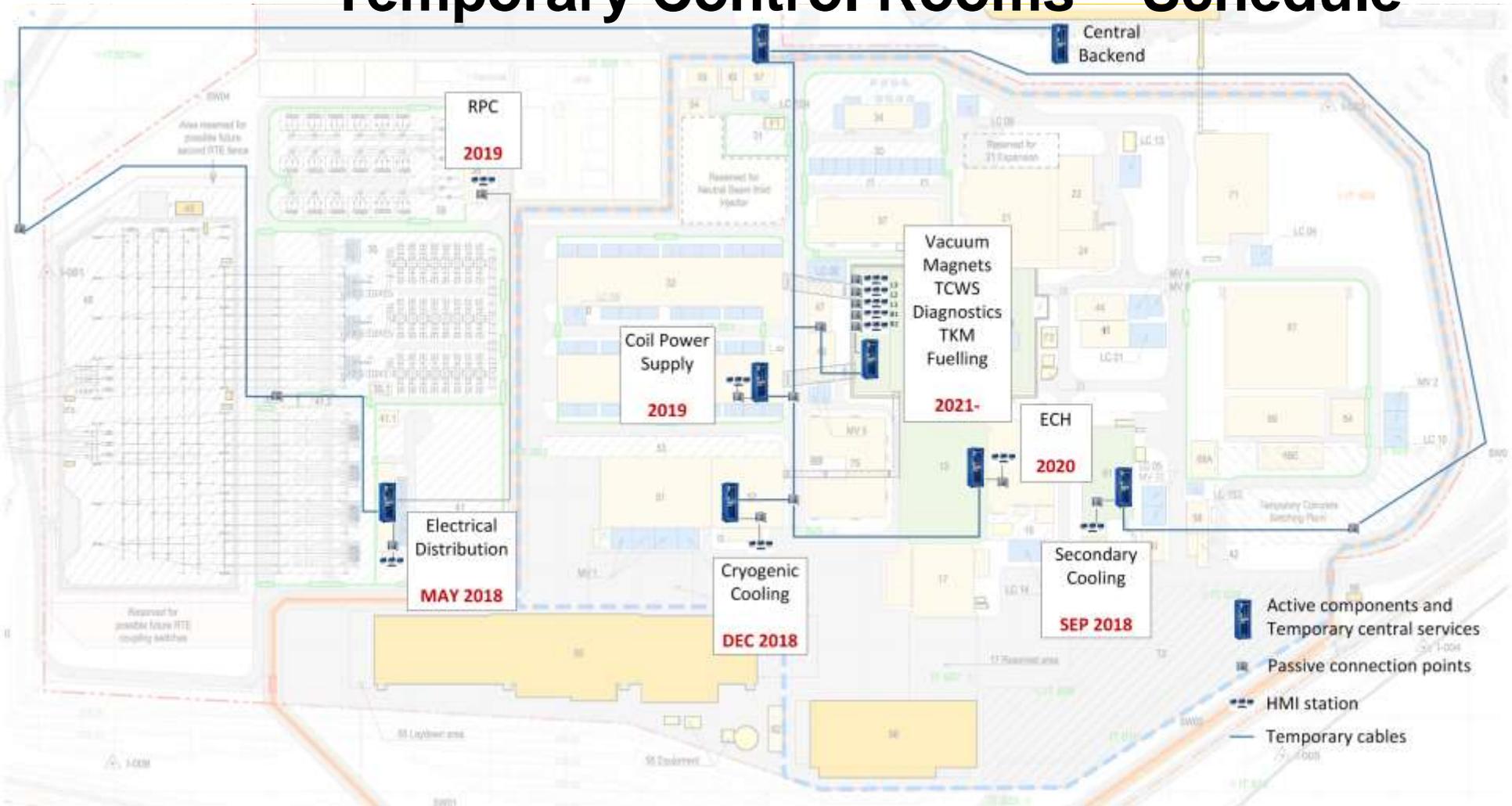
- Human Machine Interface
- Data handling including archiving, storage and access
- Inter plant communication
- Role based access control
- Alarm handling
- Time synchronization
- Electronic logbook
- Access to central software repository and issue tracking (configuration control)
- Development stations for software updates (fast turn-around)
- Central supervision and monitoring
- Access to archived data from office

# Temporary Control Rooms – Implementation



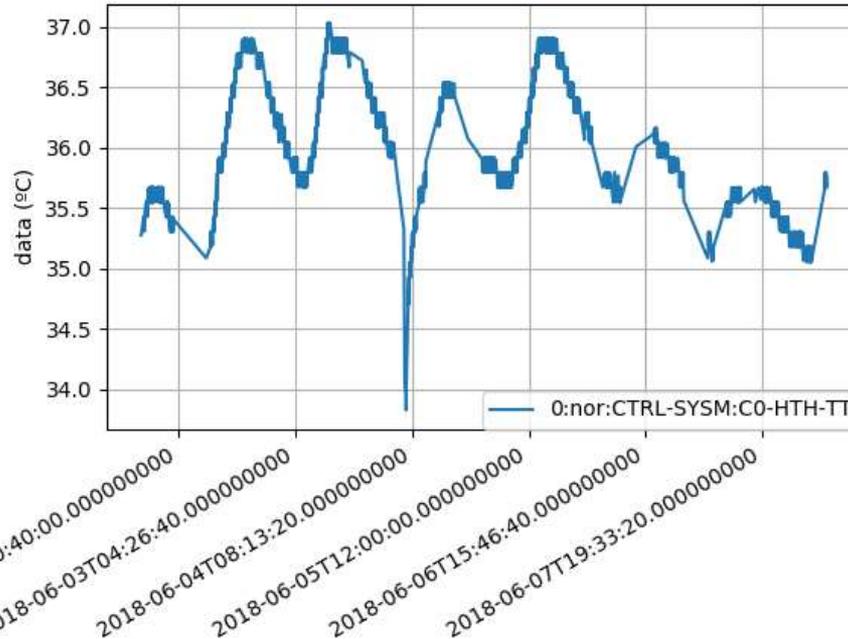
1. Install central servers in existing CODAC network cubicles
2. Standard HMI stations in suitable room
3. Add Interlock and Safety when applicable (local test tools)
4. Cover all Plant Systems for First Plasma (before Control Building availability) by eleven Temporary Control Rooms

# Temporary Control Rooms – Schedule



# Temporary Control Rooms – Status

- First Temporary Control Room in Building 36 (electrical) powered up
- I&C Integration and Commissioning starts NOW



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Challenge 2

**SCALE**

# Example: Nuclear Safety

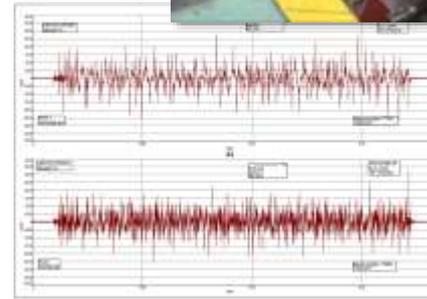
- Confinement of radioactive material
- Protection from exposure to ionizing radiation
- Two separate signal chains
- Extensive qualification of components

## Cost per signal:

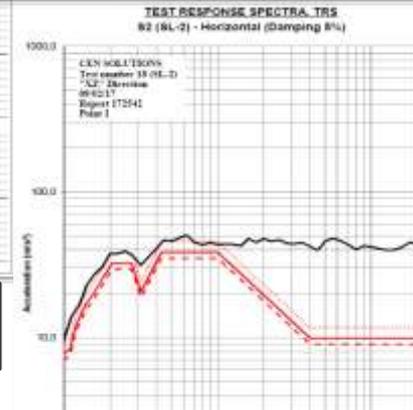
- Fission reactor: ~3,000 € (proprietary hw)
- ITER: ~1,500 € (commercial hw)

## Number of signals:

- Fission reactor: 200-400
- ITER: 40,000



24.1 m/s<sup>2</sup> at the shaking table  
101 m/s<sup>2</sup> in heaviest sampler



# Example: Cubicles and Buildings

- How many 19" racks do you have in your facility?
- ITER will have about 3,500 cubicles, each equipped with a PLC that is monitoring the cubicle status
- With an EPICS database of 20 records per cubicle, that's 70,000 records just for cubicle monitoring
- The building integrator plans to install pretty large PLCs (S7 1518) with up to > 50,000 signals per PLC



**Thank you**

**ps. Check out the drone flight videos!**